BookletChartTM

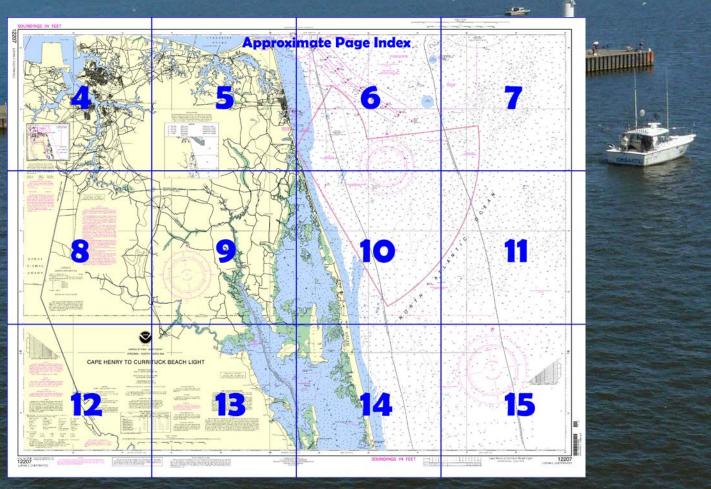


Cape Henry to Currituck Beach Light NOAA Chart 12207

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=122 <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbycharts.noaa



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The summer resort of **Virginia Beach** is 5 miles southward of Cape Henry Light. Many high-rise buildings and two water tanks are prominent. Some of these are lighted at night. A hotel cupola, 3.4 miles south of Cape Henry Light, is distinctive.

A **naval restricted area** extends northward, eastward, and southeastward from Cape Henry.

A **naval prohibited area** is off Camp Pendleton, 7.4 miles southward of Cape Henry.

Danger zones of naval firing ranges are about 8 and 9 miles southward of Cape Henry.

Two radar towers and a blue water tank, 158 feet above the water, are prominent at the Dam Neck Naval Station about 9 miles southward of Cape Henry Light.

Sandbridge Beach, 11 miles south of Cape Henry Light, has a tower and a green water tank that are prominent. There are about 3 miles of beach residences south of Sandbridge Beach.

Part of Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge extends from 15 to 18.5 miles south of Cape Henry Light along The Outer Banks.

False Cape, so called because of its resemblance to Cape Henry when approaching from south, is 22 miles southward of Cape Henry Light. Several spots with depths of 10 to 17 feet are 0.8 to 1.5 miles offshore from False Cape.

Sand dunes in this area have a tendency to alternately erode and then build up again as the seasons change, generally working to the southward; they should not be depended upon as navigational marks. **Currituck Sound** is a narrow and shoal body of water which extends for 25 miles in a north-south direction behind the barrier beach near Currituck Beach Light. The southern part of the sound is navigable for craft drawing 4 or 5 feet to the junction with Albemarle Sound, but navigation among the extensive shoals depends on local knowledge of the channels and on the level of the water. The northern part of the sound is practically unnavigable due to dense grass. There are no periodic tides in Currituck Sound; the water level depends upon the force and direction of the winds.

North Landing River extends in a north-northwesterly direction from the north end of Currituck Sound. The river is a part of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences of as much as 6° from the normal variation have been observed 3 to 17 miles offshore from Cape Henry to Currituck Beach Light.

A **naval restricted area** extends northward, eastward, and southeastward from Cape Henry. (See **334.320**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A **naval prohibited area** is off Camp Pendleton, 7.4 miles southward of Cape Henry. (See **334.400**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) **Danger zones of naval firing ranges** are about 8 and 9 miles southward of Cape Henry. (See **334.380 and 334.390**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Two radar towers and a blue water tank, 158 feet above the water, are prominent at the Dam Neck Naval Station about 9 miles southward of Cape Henry Light.

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U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center

24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami Commander

7th CG District (305) 415-6800

Miami, FL

Corrected through NM Oct. 24/09 Corrected through LNM Oct. 13/09

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY Use chart 12206. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use chart 12206. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous sub-stances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are no charted where they interfere with a light symbol

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Norfolk VA KHB-37 162 550 MHz WWH-26 162.425 MHz

> Mercator Projection Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 36° 39'

North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-marine cables are required to be buried, and marine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, draggling, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or velicited himsels.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 6° from the norma variation have been observed 3 to 17 nautica miles offshore from Cape Henry to Currituck Beach

NOTE S

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Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40
CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the
regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be
obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.
Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced
the depths shown. Lighted buoys A through F are uncharted
due to frequent relocations.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.544" northward and 1.238" eastward to agree with this chart.

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pliot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, bit Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Nortol. Virginia or at most of the Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Nortol. Virginia or at most of the Virginia or at most of the Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Nortol. Virginia or at most of the Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers

LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C	FREQUENCY		100kH
DILL OF DEC	ETITION INTER	17.6.1	

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.........99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

 	Secondar
 	Secondar
 	Secondar

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART 9960-X 9960-Y 9960-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

EMERGENCY RESTRICTED AREA

For the latest information regarding the regulations of any emergency restricted area, contact the Army Corps of Engineer Norfolk District, Regulatory Branch at (757) 201-7653/7652.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

HURRICANES AND HOPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions tollowing these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Whecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Picellens may have become unconvector or moved.

from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

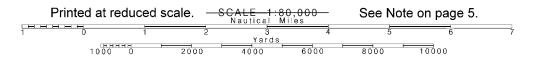
TIDAL INFORMATION Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water Mean High Water Mean Low Water NAME (LAT/LONG) feet 3.1 3.5 3.9

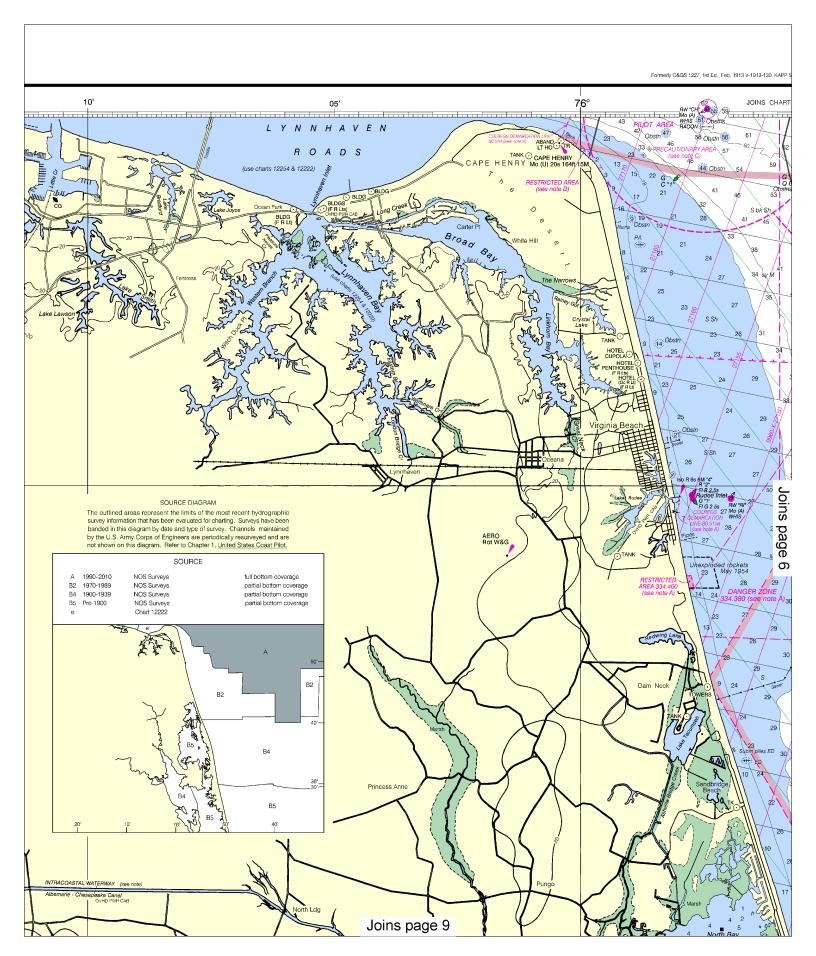
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water leve tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. (Sep 2009)

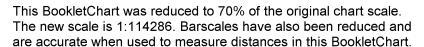
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

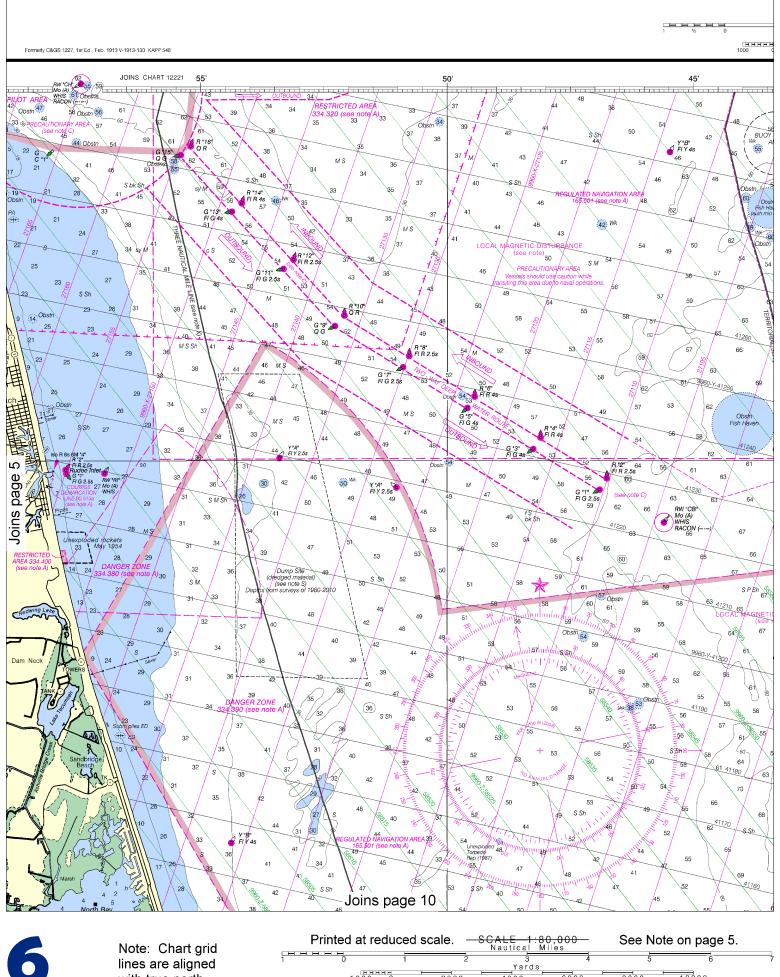
15' 55' LORAN-C OVERPRINTED NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations. Norfolk, VA Mamie, NC CAUTION
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Charted submarine pipelines and submarine pipeline and cable areas Joins page 8 WATERWAY The depths and



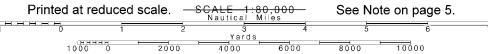


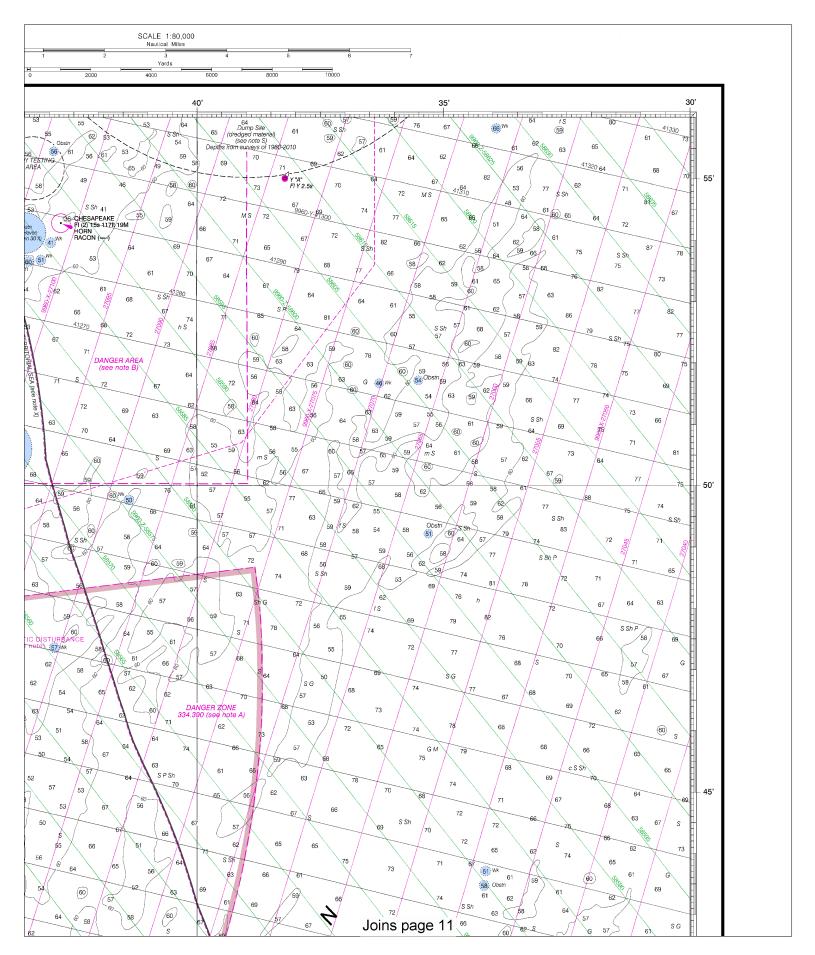


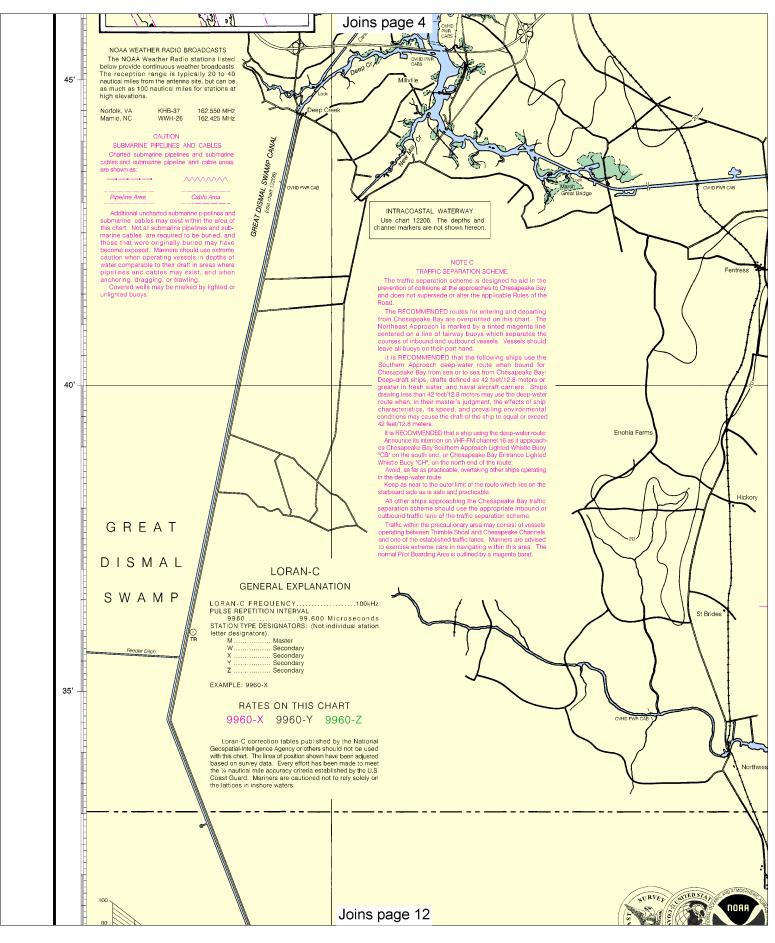




with true north.

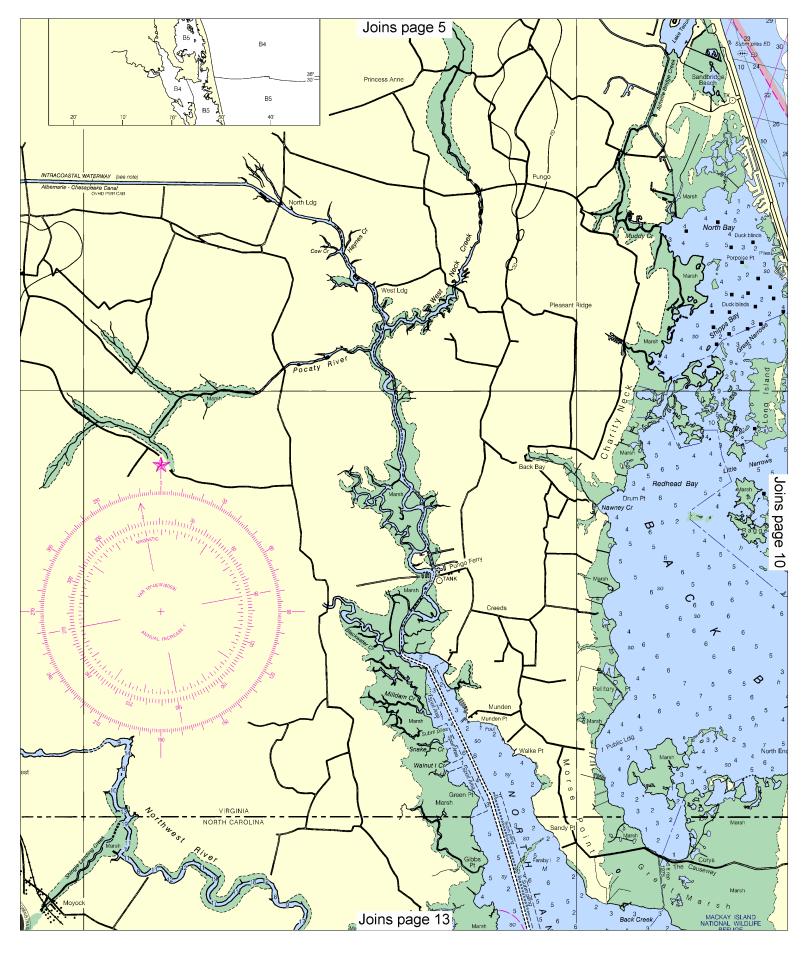




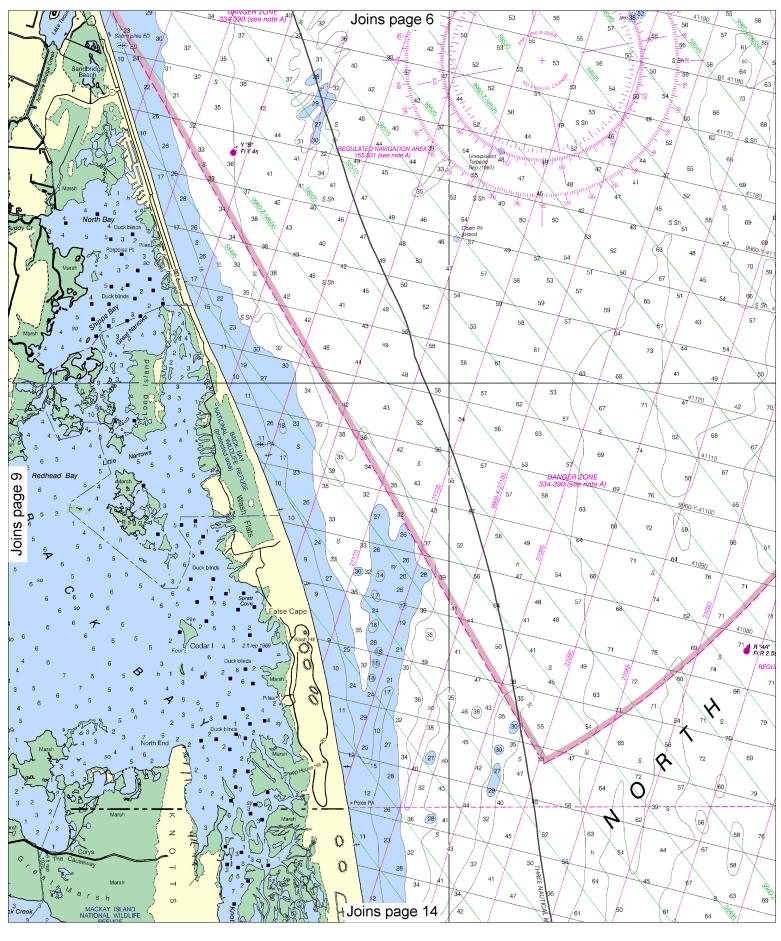






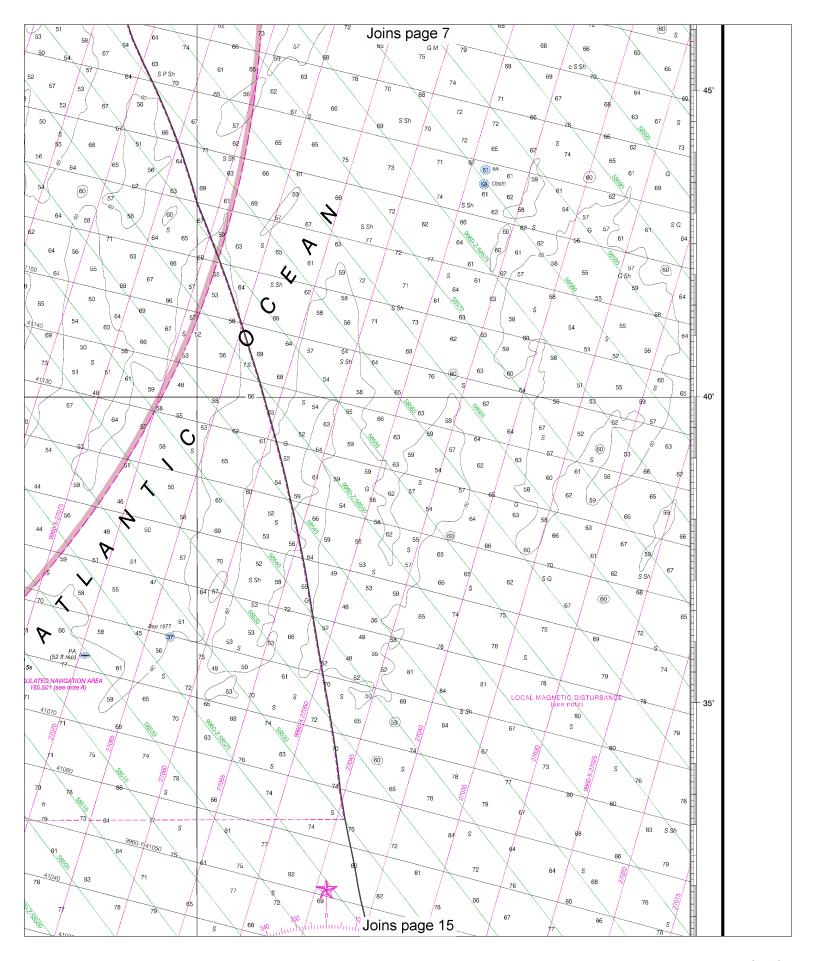


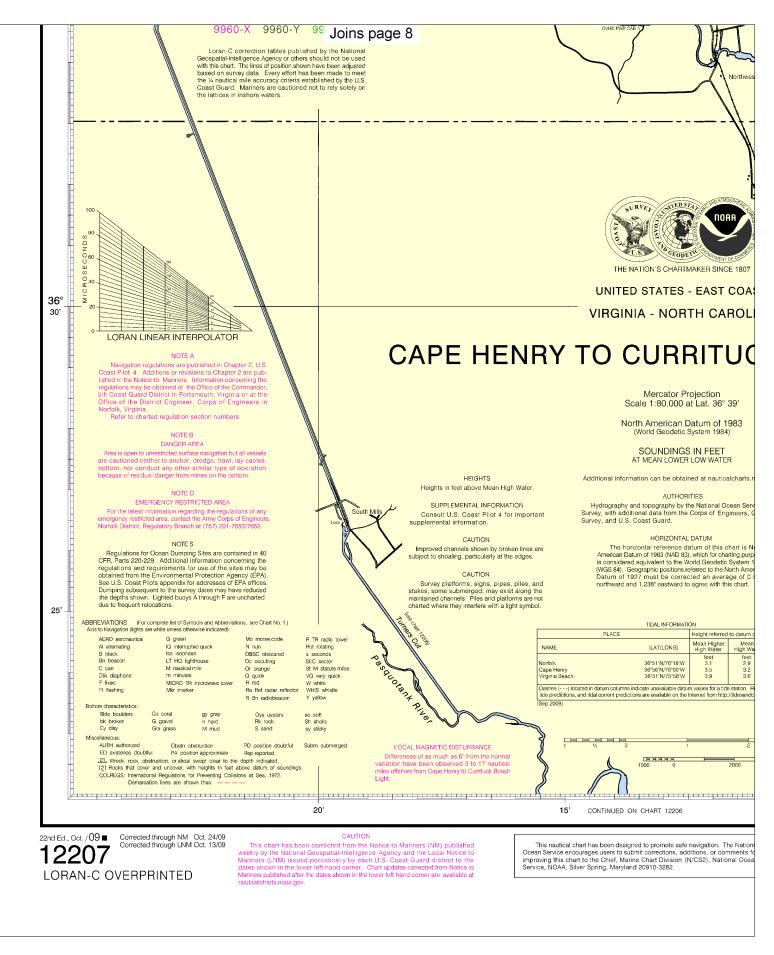




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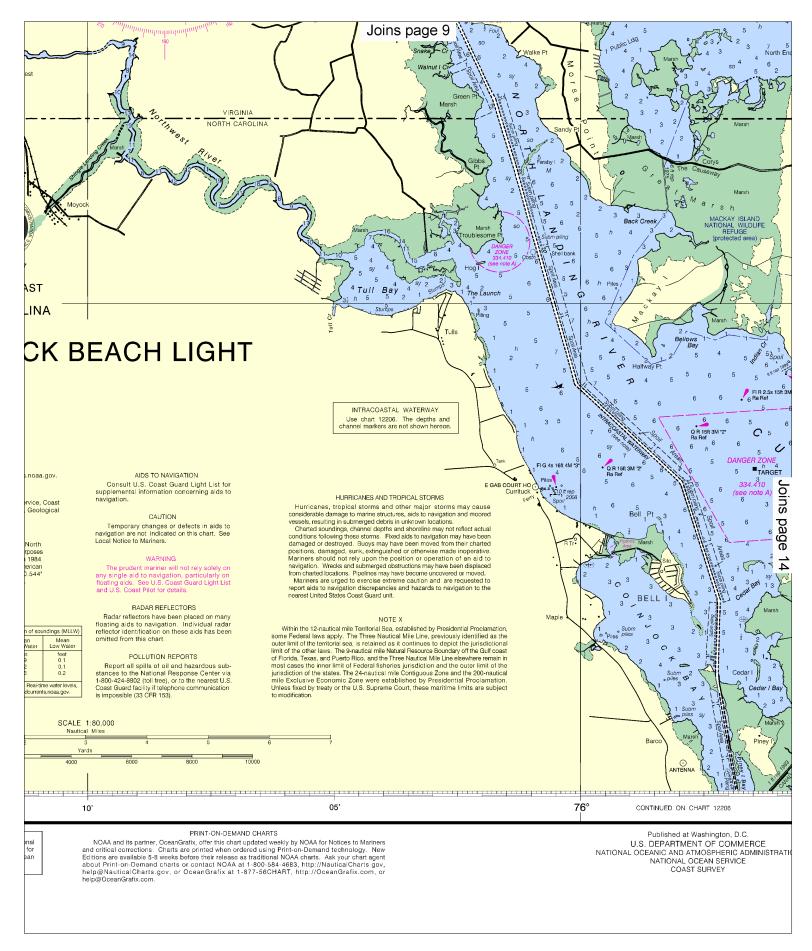


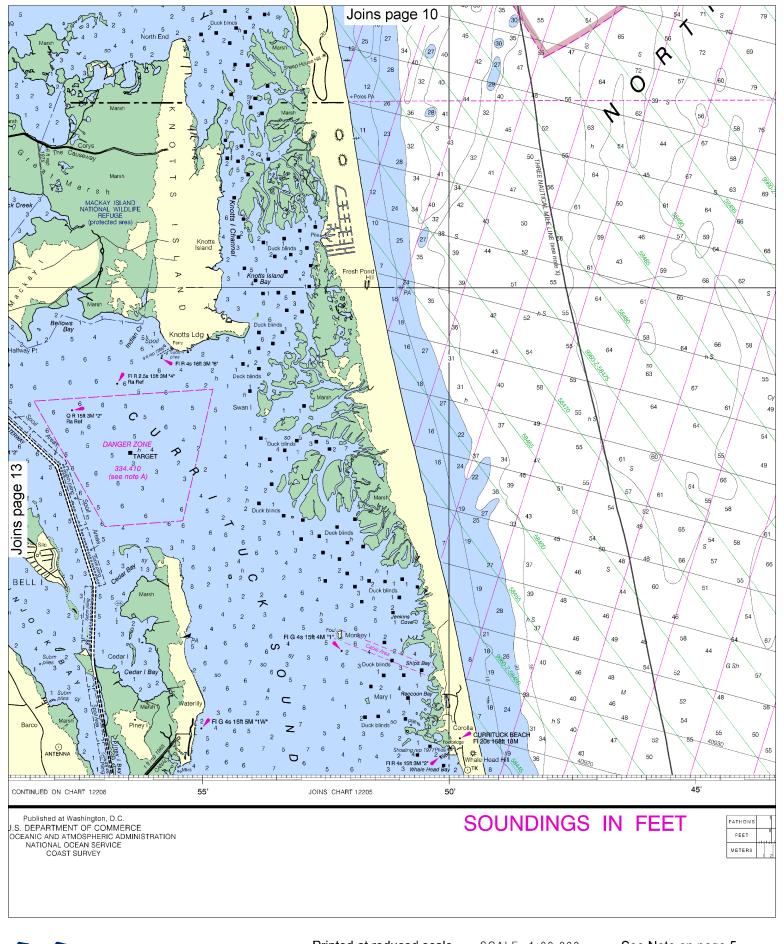




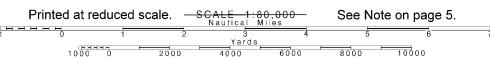
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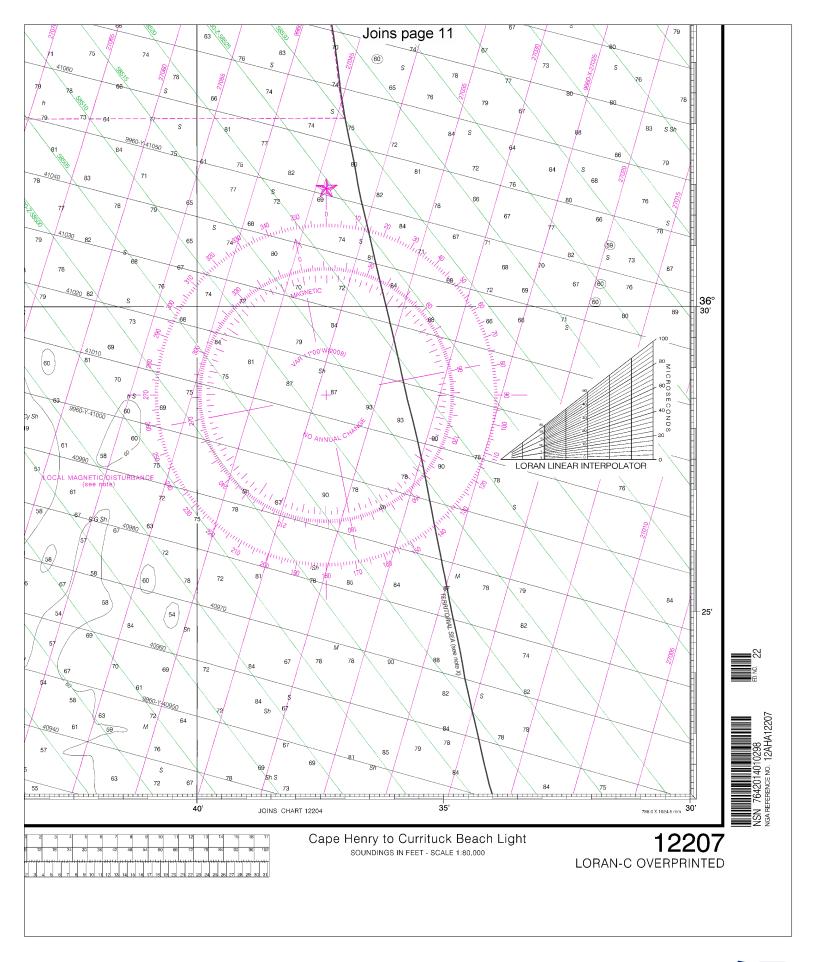






14







VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Online chart viewer — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html

Report a chart discrepancy — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

